



REPORT OF THE SENATE ON THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT RENOMINATING THE GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS.

IN SENATE, May 1, 1834.

Mr. Tyler, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the message of the President of the 11th of March, renominating Henry D. Gilpin, Peter Wager, John T. Sullivan, and Hugh, McElderry, as Directors of the Bank of the United States, submitted the following report:

The committee have bestowed upon the subject the reflection which respect for the Chief Magistrate would at all times command. The President, at an early day of the session, submitted the nomination to the Senate, of five persons, as Directors of the Bank of the United States. To one of these nominations the Senate assented; and the person nominated was appointed. In regard to the four others, being the same persons now renominated to the Senate, no definitive decision was made until the 27th day of February, when they were each separately rejected by ayes and noes. The subjects, in the meantime, with which these nominations were in some degree connected, had undergone a full and elaborate discussion in the Senate. The decision, therefore, was well calculated to satisfy the President that the Senate entertained decisive objections to the confirmation of these four persons; and the journals, of which the President usually sees a copy, could not fail to show that each and every one of them was rejected by a clear majority of the whole Senate. The precise character of the objections taken by each and every member of the majority, or even the general character of such objections, it would be presumptuous in the committee to attempt to ascertain. They cannot be expected to go into private conference with members, and to interrogate either those of the majority or minority, upon this or any other question, as to the reasons of their votes. It must be obvious that from the constitution of the Senate; from the manner of its proceedings; from the absolute right of every member to vote for or against particular nominations for reasons of his own, whether others concur with him in those reasons or not, the grounds of the votes of individual members can never be set forth, nor authentically known. The committee cannot undertake any inquiry into such grounds of individual opinion; nor do they know any form in which the Senate itself, if it were so inclined, could compel individuals to state the reasons of their votes. The committee, therefore, do not suppose it proper for the Senate, by any proceeding to be adopted on its part, to undertake to set forth the reasons of members for rejecting these persons. It is enough that the Senate in the exercise of an unquestionable constitutional right has refused its advice and consent to the nominations. This has been officially certified to the President, and the committee think there is no ground for further inquiry.

The President disclaims, indeed, in terms, all right to inquire into the reasons of the Senate for rejecting any nomination; and yet the message immediately undertakes to infer, from facts and circumstances, what those reasons, which influenced the Senate in this case, must have been, and goes on to argue, much at large, against the validity of such supposed reasons. The Committee are of opinion, that if, as the President admits, he cannot inquire into the reasons of the Senate for refusing its assent to nominations, it is still more clear that those reasons cannot, with propriety, be assumed, and made subjects of comment.

In cases in which nominations are rejected, for reasons affecting the character of the persons nominated, the Committee think that no inference is to be drawn, except what the vote shows; that is to say, that the Senate withholds its advice and consent from the nominations. And the Senate, not being bound to give reasons for its votes, in these cases, it is not bound, nor would it be proper for it, as the Committee think, to give any answer to remarks founded on the presumption of what such reasons must have been, in the present case. They feel themselves, therefore, compelled to forego any response whatever to the message of the President, in this particular, as well by the reasons before assigned, as out of

respect to that high officer. The President acts upon his own views of public policy, in making nominations to the Senate; and the Senate does no more when it confirms or rejects such nominations. For either of these coordinate departments to enter into the consideration of the motives of the other would not, and could not fail, in the end, to break all harmonious intercourse between them. This, your Committee would deplore as highly injurious to the best interests of the country. The President, doubtless asks himself, in the case of every nomination for office, whether the person be fit for the office; whether he be actuated by correct views and motives; and whether he be likely to be influenced by those considerations which should alone govern him in the discharge of his duties; is he honest, capable, and faithful? Being satisfied in these particulars, the President submits his name to the Senate, where the same inquiries arise, and its decision should be presumed to be dictated by the same high considerations as those which govern the President, in originating the nomination. For these reasons, the Committee have altogether refrained from entering into any discussion of the legal duties and obligations of Directors of the Bank appointed by the President and Senate, which form the main topic of the message.

The committee would not feel that it had fully acquitted itself of its obligations, if it did not avail itself of this occasion to call the attention of the Senate to the general subject of re-nomination.

The committee do not deny that a right of renomination exists; but they are of opinion, that in very clear and strong cases only, should the Senate reverse decisions which it has deliberately formed and officially communicated to the President. In military and naval appointments, it is possible that questions, not of personal fitness for office, but of the right of individuals to rank and grade, may arise between the President and Senate; and that nominations may be rejected, pending such questions, which might properly be renewed under other laws, or a new state of circumstances. And in regard, too, to diplomatic appointments, the question may, perhaps, sometimes turn, not on the fitness of the person nominated, but on the propriety of any appointment, or of any such mission as is proposed.—If new information should be given, shedding new light satisfactory to the Senate, in such case it may be a proper reason for agreeing to nominations once rejected; nor will the committee say that there may not be other cases in which a person once rejected may be properly again presented to the Senate. But the committee think that in a case in which the decision of the Senate has been deliberately made upon the sole question of the fitness of the persons for the offices to which they are nominated, and its assent has been withheld, it ought not, without very strong and clear reasons, to change that decision upon a renomination. The committee has caused the journals of the Senate to be examined in reference to the practice of re-nomination, and they find that, during the presidential terms of General Washington, Mr. John Adams and Mr. Jefferson, no instance of re-nomination to office once occurred: and yet there are not wanting instances of the rejection of nominations made by those illustrious citizens, the motives for which it would be difficult now to ascertain. To illustrate this, it is only necessary to select the case of Colonel Fishburn, a gallant soldier of the revolution, who was nominated by Gen. Washington as the collector of Savannah, and was rejected by the Senate. And, although the president was obviously mortified by the decision, the nomination having been made in a great measure upon his personal knowledge of the individual, he contented himself, after the rejection, with addressing a letter to the Senate, containing his reasons for the nomination of Colonel Fishburn, and accompanied that message with the name of another individual.

During the administration of Mr. Madison two instances occur of renominations of the same persons to the same offices to which they had originally been nominated. Abraham Quackenbush was nominated as an ensign and rejected—renominated and confirmed. And George Brown was nominated a Collector for the first collection district of Maryland; and after a rejection was renominated and confirmed. What rea-

sons had the President to pursue his course in the two instances referred to, or the Senate to concur in it, the committee have now no means of ascertaining. During the administration of Mr. Monroe, the instances of renomination became more frequent; but several of them were nominations to military appointments, and, in a majority of the cases no direct vote rejecting the nominations had passed the Senate. The cases of re-nomination by Mr. Monroe, after a rejection, were James Gadsden, as adjutant General, and Nathan Towson as Colonel; Charles Vandeventer as Navy Agent, and Duff Green as Receiver; all of which were rejected on their re-nomination. The two first nominations were purely military; and involved an interesting and difficult question of grade, and, in the opinion of the President, called for the most minute and elaborate investigation. What motives impelled to the re-nomination of the two last, the committee cannot undertake to say. During the four years of Mr. J. Q. Adams's Administration, no instance of re-nomination appears to have occurred; unless the nomination of Amos Binney, whose nomination previously made by Mr. Monroe, had been postponed, and that of Peter Saily, whose nomination by Mr. Monroe, had been laid upon the table at the last day of the sessions, and who, at the commencement of the succeeding Executive session, was again presented to the Senate, are to be considered as re-nominations. Since the 3d of March, 1829, four instances of re-nomination, after rejections by the Senate, have occurred. In two of these instances, the persons renominated were again rejected; in the third the nomination was agreed to; and the fourth is the case now before us.

The committee perceive, with regret, an intimation in the message that the President may not see fit to send to the Senate the names of any other persons to be Directors of the Bank except those whose nominations have been already rejected. While the Senate will exercise its own rights, according to its views of its duty, it will leave to other officers of the Government to decide for themselves on the manner they will perform their duties. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled, or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made, after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready, at all times, to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations, but it cannot surrender its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments to office. It cannot deprive itself of its own powers; it cannot surrender its own constitutional character; it cannot, through apprehension of any consequences whatever, forbear from exercising its high duty of giving or of refusing its advice or consent to nominations of the President, in all cases, according to its conscientious sense of its own obligations to the constitution and to the country. If these offices of bank directors remain unfilled, the fault will not be the fault of the Senate. The case is like other cases of rejection. In other cases, other persons have been nominated in place of those rejected by the Senate, and confirmed; and, if a different course shall be adopted on this occasion, it is a course for which the Senate cannot be responsible.

Their power of withholding their assent from the President's nominations is not altogether vain and nugatory; it was given them by the constitution, to be exercised in proper cases, and at their own discretion. When exercised by them, the rights of no other branch of the Government are infringed or impaired; the Senate has only done its own duty, and having done this honestly and conscientiously, it cannot fear any consequences.

The committee recommend that the Senate do not advise and consent to the appointment of the persons thus renominated.

A CANDID KING.—When Gustavus the Third, King of Sweden, was in France, he was frequently solicited to visit Doctor Franklin, which he always declined. One of the French guards, who could use a little freedom with his Majesty, asked why he denied himself an honor which every crowned head in Europe would be proud to embrace? "No man," said the Monarch, "regards the Doctor's scientific accomplishments more than I do; but the King who affects to like an enthusiast for liberty, is a hypocrite. As a Philosopher, I love and admire the Doctor; but as a Politician, I hate him; and nothing shall ever induce me to appear on terms of friendship and personal esteem with a man whom my habits and situation oblige me to detest."

A dandy asked a farmer, "Do you dance?" "No," answered he, "but my gander does."

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 6.

☞ In a few days the Man will be enlarged, and a new volume will be commenced. Those who wish to complete their sets can have nearly all the back numbers by application at the office or to the carriers.

☞ Our carrier on the route from Grand up to North streets, east of the Bowery, was so severely bitten by a dog on Saturday that he is unable to walk. His place will be supplied as soon as possible.

WORKING MEN'S MEETING.

A Public Meeting of Mechanics, and other Working Men, opposed to Paper Money and Banking and to all Licensed Monopolies, is requested, at the Shakespeare, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of organizing for the purpose of bringing forward Candidates for the State and National Legislatures, at the next election, who will pledge themselves to support the above mentioned principles.

SUBSTITUTE FOR BANK NOTES.

The Philadelphia People's Friend says—"We frequently hear it urged that no substitute can be found for paper promises or Bank Notes, that would answer travellers—and this is relied on as a good reason enough why the community should endure all the evils of the paper system! This reminds one of the baker who applied for a law to prevent the baking of bread in families; and another suggested that tavern-keepers should also have a law to prevent people from boarding at home. In European and other countries travellers make use of gold.

"The introduction of this coin among us, which can easily be done, for it has been driven away by the Banks, will furnish the traveller with necessary funds for his expenses, and no prudent man will take large amounts in money with him. Bills of exchange upon good mercantile houses afford the proper medium for remittances: and when a natural state of things takes the place of the present artificial system, failures among merchants will be rare and bills of exchange will be the usual mode by which transmissions of money will be made."

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—Our Senate, it will be seen, have postponed the bill for repealing the law abolishing imprisonment for debt, till the fourth of July next, a very appropriate day for considering such a bill. This bill, it must not be forgotten, passed the Assembly by a large vote! Let those who voted for it be well marked.

THE NEW YORK STANDARD was discontinued yesterday. Its Editor announces that a new paper of the same principles and under the same management is thought of.

BROOKLYN ELECTION.—The first election for charter officers in the city of Brooklyn took place yesterday. We expect to be able to announce tomorrow that the Tory Wigs were routed.

THE DEMOCRATIC CHRONICLE is changed from an evening to a morning paper, and is to be enlarged on Monday next.

☞ The Legislature will adjourn today.

APPOINTMENTS, May 3.—By the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate,—New York, Stephen Allen, Charles Dusenbury and William W. Fox, for water commissioners for supplying the city of New York with pure and wholesome water.

The body of a man was taken from the dock at Coffee House Slip on Saturday morning. It proved to be the body of a Charles Coyle, a native of Ireland, and formerly employed as a private watchman by the Manhattan Bank. He had been missing since the 8th of April, (Election.) His death is supposed to have been accidental.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

"Thomas," hicconghed old Guzzlefuntion to his son, "I fear you are becoming intemperate." "I think it likely, father," replied the promising youth; "for do we not read that the sins of the parents shall be visited upon the children?"

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, May 3.

A resolution was received from the assembly, proposing to amend the Constitution so as to permit the auction and salt duties to be diverted from the Canal fund to the General fund; which was twice read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Livingston it was

Resolved, (if the assembly concur) that the Governor be requested to open a correspondence or negotiation with the common council of the city of New York, with the view to an exchange of the present site and buildings occupied as the state arsenal, for a more convenient and eligible location therefor in the upper part of the city.

Mr. Hubbard moved that the further consideration of the bill to repeal so much of the act to abolish imprisonment for debt, as relates to courts held by justices of the peace, be postponed until the 4th day of July next. Carried ayes 16, noes 12.

ASSEMBLY.

The final question was taken on the bill to amend the Charter of the New York Farmers' Loan and Life Insurance Company, and decided as follows: Ayes 54, Noes 46.

GLEANINGS

From English papers by the Victoria.

The *Guarde National* of Marseilles of the 25th March, states, that letters received the day before from Alexandria announced, that in the night of the 13th of February the Egyptian frigate lately built at Leghorn took fire and was burned to the water's edge, but fortunately the flames did not reach any of the other ships in the harbour.

DEATH OF MRS. BURNS.—It is with regret that we announce that the intelligence arrived here last night by the *Defiance* coach, of the demise of the venerable relict of our national bard. The melancholy event took place at her own house in Dumfries, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, and the information was communicated in a letter to her sister at Mauchline, where we believe the eldest son of the poet is at present residing.—*Kilmanock Journal*.

The celebrated German jurist, Fuerbach, died lately at Frankfurt, it is supposed from poison. He was a kind patron of the unfortunate Casper Hauser, and the most zealous in his endeavors to discover the murderers of that mysterious youth.

GRATZ, March 20.—On the 11th of this month five villages in the district of Neuschlas, near the capital, were destroyed by fire. It broke out in the village of Oberpremsstetten, and a terrible hurricane prevailing at the time, the flames spread to four neighboring villages. The most strenuous exertions failed in arresting the fury of the conflagration. Only a few houses escaped, which lay out of the direction of the wind; 128 houses, with their stables and barns, are reduced to a heap of ruins. No lives, however, were lost.—*German paper*.

Recent accounts from Napoli di Romania announces the death of the Greek Captain Colocotroni, in the prison in which he had been confined several months, for having taken part with several other chiefs in a conspiracy against the Government.—*French paper*.

We learn from Naples, that towards the end of February Lord Shelburne threw himself into the crater of Mount Vesuvius, in despair at the disappointment of his affection for a lady, who refused his hand. We cannot guarantee the truth of this statement.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

MILLEDGEVILLE, April 23.—Uriah Glass who shot Charles Pearson, at Fayette superior Court, was rescued from jail, and made his escape on Saturday night, the 12th inst. The sheriff and jailor had taken great pains to secure him; and without assistance from the outside, escape would have been impossible. No blame can be attached to either of these officers.

GEOLOGY.—A bank of coral extends across the middle of England, from north-east to south-west; and, although completely discolored, and mixed with other earthy matter, the remains of corallines, madrapores, and other sea animals, infesting coral reefs, are very abundantly interspersed throughout its substance.—*London paper*.

No one who has paid any attention to such subjects doubts, that almost every part of the earth, has been, at one period or other, covered by the ocean. She evidence of the fact is to be found in the beds of sea shells, and other marine productions, being discovered on the tops of the highest mountains, now elevated two or three miles above the surface of the ocean.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

"Talking of storms," said an honest Irisman the other day to a friend of ours, "at Wilmington last summer we had the heaviest I ever saw in all my life, considering the size of the town."

Four hundred and sixty dollars have been collected in Philadelphia in behalf of the Poles, by Mr. Wood, a well known philanthropist of this city.

BAD SYSTEMS (protect inferior abuses.)—When once a vicious system is established it becomes the patron, guard, and protection of all inferior abuses.—*Rights of Man*.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

At the annual meeting held 14th ult. the following persons were duly elected officers for the ensuing year:—

George Bruce, President.
Henry Durrell, 1st Vice President.
Uzziah Wentman, 2d Vice President.
Henry Cunningham, Recording Secretary.
Leonard D. Gale, Corresponding do.
Samuel Carter, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

John Bell, Darius Wells, John M. Dodd
Serenio Newton, Jonas Humbert, William Belcher
David Bruce, Jr., Jabez C. Lord, John Windt
William Partridge, William Browning, Justus S. Redfield.

The regular monthly meeting of the Institute will take place at the rooms, City Hall, on Tuesday next, 6th inst. at half past 7 o'clock.

The punctual attendance of the officers elect, is particularly requested, for the purpose of organizing the Board of Direction.

HENRY CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

New York, 5th May, 1834.

PARK THEATRE.

This Evening, (Mr. and Miss Kemble,) MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, and P. P., or The Man and the Tiger.

Doors open at a quarter before seven o'clock; performance will commence at a quarter past seven precisely.

MARRIAGES.

May 4, by the Rev. Mr. Pierson, Mr. Walter Cosine, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, all of this city.

May 1, by the Rev. Mr. Murray, Elias B. Meserve, to Miss Clarissa Hepburn, both of this city.

DEATHS.

May 4, in the 65th year of her age, Sarah, consort of Henry Stiles.—Funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock, Orchard street, corner of Houston.

May 4, in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. Jane Moore, relict of Dr. Wm. Moore. Funeral from No. 2 Columbia College, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

May 3, Mary Catharine, wife of Benjamin Clapp, aged 30.

At Havre, March 26, Hendrick Booraem, in the 50th year of his age, of the house of H. Booraem & Co. of this city.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Seiy George Washington, from Liverpool, March 25.
Ship St. Lawrence, Bunker, from Liverpool, April 5.
Brig Edward, Crosby, of Alexandria, 25 days from Guayama, PR.
Brig Susan, Copeland, from Paraibo, and 35 days from Pernambuco.
Brig Paragon, Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, from Vera Cruz.
Brig William Henry, Cole, from Matanzas, to Mauran & Henry.
Brig Agenoria, Bigelow, 21 days from New Orleans.
Brig Lewellyn, Jefferson, 21 days from New Orleans.
Brig Eliza, Sleeper, 22 days from New Orleans.
Brig Carabasset, Hamilton, 22 days from Apalachicola.
Brig Henry Tallman, Lemond, from Bath.
Brig Henry, Tallmadge, from Bath.
Brig Washington, Weston, from Plymouth, Mass.
Schr. Frances, Darry, 40 days from Maranhon, to J. Harper.
Schr. Elizabeth & Rebecca, Paw, from St. Croix, W. E.
Schr. Thomas Penny, of Yarmouth, from Mayaguez, P. R.
Schooners Mary Shields, Meldrum, from Charleston; Spring Bird, Darling, from Virginia; Sarah, Livermore: Eastport; Pioneer, Moore, Lubec; Vigilance, do.; Isabella, Stoddart, Belfast; Helen Mar, Osborn, Camden; Senator, Marblehead; Adventurer, Hingham; Meridian, Crowell, Salem; Mail, Loring, Boston; Elizabeth, Hall, do.; Visscher, Ingham, do. bound to Albany; Oscar, Baker, Boston; Sun, Nickerson, do.; Brave, Pitcher, Lubec; Alert, Robinson, do.; Seth & William, Ketter, do.; Wave, Cole, Murfreesboro' N. C.; Mary, Beaton, Richmond; Transport, Smith, Philadelphia; Mary & Martha, Munson, do.; New York, Taylor, do.; Evergreen, Crocker, Machias; Albany, Snow, Kennebeck; Boston, Gray, Eastport; James Monroe, Stonington.
Sloops Warsaw, Jennings, Boston; Florida, Smith, New Bedford; Hope, Carr, Warren; Eloisa, Smith, do.; President, Sawyer, Saybrook.

CLEARED.

Ships Orleans, Sears, New Orleans; Pegasus, Moody, do.—Brigs Creole, Robbins, Marseilles; Medina, Spencer, Rio la Hache; Aurora, Ross, Curacao and Maracaibo; Empress, Ward, Gibraltar and Malaga; Olympia, Ellis, St. Thomas; Felix, (Br.) Marmad, Quebec; Norval, (Br.) Carmichael, St. John's, W. F.; Mary Ann, (Br.) Cox, Belize, Honduras; Premium, Sherman, Darien, Geo.—Schooners Splendid, Howes, Boston; Dido, Thomas, do.; Ceres, McLoon, do.; Victor, Jones, do.; Lawrence, Hull, Charleston; President, Kirtland, Alexandria, D. C.; Hudson, Sherwood, Boston; Tremont, Reed, do.; Olivia Brickell, Hopkins, Petersburg; Mary Louisa, Winder, Fredericksburg; Flash, Robinson, Richmond; Harriet, Spalding, Boston; Christopher Columbus, Martin, Philadelphia.

PASSENGERS.

By the Tarborough, from St. Vincent's—Colonel Charles Cuyler, lady, and child.

By the William Henry, from Matanzas—Capt. John Norris.

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the *Working Man's Advocate*. 69%

RICHARD RUSH AGAINST THE BANK.

The following is the conclusion of a speech made by Richard Rush, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, at the great Anti-Bank meeting in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on the 4th of March last:

"Let us then give our earnest voices for putting it [the Bank] down; let us sustain the administration in this, its imperious duty; for one, he, Mr. Rush, would cordially do so; he meant, and desired to speak openly,—sustain the President. He had not been one of these who had aided in placing that veteran chief on the great elevation where he stood, he had never sought, nor would he take office under him; but, as one of the people, he honored him for his patriotism, his sagacity, his firmness. He has saved this country, more than any other mortal man did or could, when the storm of Nullification burst upon us; and so the country unanimously, enthusiastically, told him in his triumphant progress through the middle and north, last summer. Bright as was his renown at New Orleans, the civic crown he had earned, and which history would award him as the *Preserver of the Union*, was not less bright, and would be no less durable. He was entitled to like applause for his noble efforts to overthrow this monied hydra, so dangerous, so debasing, by the position it had worked itself into before the nation. Let us sustain him heart and hand in all his efforts. They have all, Mr. Rush said, in his judgment, been strictly constitutional, and the removal of the deposits as necessary as constitutional, after the enormities fixed upon the Bank and even presumptuously avowed by it. The measure was called for, from the moment it was uncovered that this corporation, had it done nothing else wrong, had yet dared to expend money belonging to the public, if but to the value of a cent, in subsidizing the press towards its own ends. Let us then award to the President our thanks, our gratitude, for his wise determination to extirpate, as effectually as in his power, this high handed trespasser upon the nation's rights and dignity. Nor let us forget, said Mr. Rush, the aid he has had from his able, honorable, high minded, and efficient Secretary of the Treasury, whose patriotism and firmness under the emergency, have justly earned for him a rapid and solid renown."

ARREST OF SLAVES.—A man named Elias Boudinot, well known in this city as a hanger-on at the Sheriff's Court, having ascertained that a number of runaway slaves had been residing some time in the city, lately proposed by letter to their proprietors, who reside in Virginia and other Southern States, to arrest them and put them in the custody of the authorities here, at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per head. The proprietors having acceded to his terms, nine or ten unhappy men and women, many of whom have lived in New York several years and have large families, were thrown into prison. They were brought before the Recorder a few days since, and would have been delivered to their respective claimants but for writs *de homine replegiendo* taken out in their behalf by Mr. John D. De Lacy, the Counsellor, in consequence of which the further hearing of their cases is suspended until the ensuing term of the Supreme Court, when the important questions which they involve, will be argued. The offence charged against the prisoners not being bailable, they still continue in custody.—*Jour. of Com.*

ANOTHER WARNING TO PARENTS.—On Friday last a child of Mr. Eli Maynard, of this village, aged 2 years, was so badly burned as to cause its death on Saturday night last. We understand that the mother had left the house for a short time, with three young children in a room, the oldest 4 years of age, and when she returned her eyes were saluted with the awful spectacle of her child literally burnt to a crisp! The clothes of the child had caught fire. How many such accidents shall we be called upon to record, before a salutary remedy is applied?—*Attica Repub.*

A dandy once went to the doctor to get bled; the doctor, after some time and trouble, succeeded in drawing blood from his trembling arm—whereupon the dandy, after a little of his fear had subsided, raised up his head and exclaimed, "Doctor, I think you a great butcher?" "Aye," said the Doctor, "and I have just been sticking a great calf!"

A FISH STORY.—The everlasting great Whale, published in the Herald as having been taken in our harbor yesterday, turns out, like Foot's election—all a hoax!—*New Haven Reg.*

"How long did Adam remain in paradise before he sinned?" asked an amiable "cara sposa" to her loving husband. "Till he got a wife," answered the husband calmly.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.—Accounts of this expedition, up to the 5th January, have been received. At that date, Lander was on board the Curlew ship of war, on his way to Cape Coast Castle, for the purpose of procuring a particular species of goods for the markets in the interior, of which he had not previously taken a sufficient supply. If successful in this object, it was his intention to return to the mouth of the Niger; thence to re-ascend the Niger for the third time, and endeavor to penetrate as far up the river as Bousa. Previous to his last return to the coast, Lander and Lieut. Allen had fortunately reached Rabbah, or Rabbah, (a large Falatah town,) in the iron steam boat; and, for the space of 13 or 14 days, had maintained a friendly intercourse, and carried on an advantageous trade with its inhabitants. The depth of the water at that place, was between two and three fathoms, and as far as could be seen beyond it, the Niger was free from rocks and other obstructions, and assumed a majestic and very encouraging appearance. This important town is inhabited by Falatahs and negroes, and realizes the expectations that had been formed of it, as regards its extent, its wealth, and its population. A few Tuaricks, from the borders of the desert, and other Arabs, were observed by our countrymen, in the streets of Rabbah.

Another important feature is, our travellers ascended the river Tshadda as high as 150 miles from its junction with the Niger. At that point, and at some distance below and above it, the river was found to be intersected with islands, and comparatively shallow, alternately becoming broad and narrow in proportion as its channel was free from, or obstructed by these islands. No traces of inhabitants appeared on the banks of this river; and Lander and his valuable coadjutor were compelled to return to the Niger for want of provisions. All the natives in this part of the country agree in the assertion that the Tshadda communicates with lake Tshad, the inland sea of Africa. They do not hazard this as a mere conjecture, but state it with confidence as a well known and undisputed fact. On a small island near Atta, Lander has erected a kind of mud fort, which will answer the purpose of a depot for British goods. This place has been named English Island, and it possesses peculiar facilities for trading purposes in that part of the country.—*English paper*

(From the Standard.)

WRITTEN ON READING THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST.

Can freemen in silence their country behold
Enslaved by the false craven minions of gold?
Must the blood of our ancestors cry from the plain—
And their brother* in arms, hath he too bled in vain?
No—sons of Columbia, awake from your dreaming,
The sword of the hireling above you is gleaming.

Behold, as in vision, the days that are gone,
When foremost in battle, a Hero was borne,
With the zeal of a freeman, the vigor of youth,
And the patriot's signet a bold brow of truth;
'Tis the Hero of Orleans, the patriot who taught us,
To ward off the evils vile mammon had brought us.

Must his now aged head in the dust be laid low
By the ingrate, who struck at his bosom the blow?
Must the virtuous, the gifted, the brave honest heart,
Be pierced by the venom'd, the traitorous dart?
No—sons of Columbia, awake from your dreaming,
For Traitors around you their vile plans are scheming.

Awake—lest accursed be your mem'ry in story,
Awake to your rights, to your country's—your glory!
'Tis Nature that calls—'tis your homes that will feel
The dart of each recreant—to you we appeal.
Brave sons of Columbia—your daughters are weeping,
Your children—your country cry—up from your sleeping.

Nay—talk not of vengeance, for vengeance is His
Who wields the wild tempest—we ask you but this,
Teach the lovers of mammon—the vile slaves of gold,
Your votes were ne'er traffick'd, your souls were not sold;
Your daughters, your wives, to your hearts are appealing,
Awake e'er your doom, this vain slumber is sealing.

Behold! 'tis the Father of Freedom revild—
The aged—the patriot—oh God! are they wild?
Shame, shame on the cowards—that brave head is hoary,
But age cannot quench the remembrance of glory;
Then sons of Columbia—awake from your dreaming,
The sword of the hireling above you is gleaming.

ELLA.

* Jackson.

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